PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

CONTINUED PROS PROS PACES

The contraction of the whole decisions proceeds on the second contract of the second process of the second contract of the contract of th PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS. [CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE] it was too obviously in the special interest of Great Britain, which, through her commanding navy, would thus be left at will to rule the sea. No change can be practicable which is not equal in its advantages to all nations; for the equality of nations is not merely a dry dogma of international law, but a vital national sentiment common to all nations. This cannot be forgotten; and every proposition must be brought sincerely to this equitable test. But there is a way in which privateering can be effectively abolished without any shock to the equality of malions. A simple proposition, that private property shall enjoy the same immunity on the ocean which it now enjoys on land, will at once abolish privateering, and relieve the commerce of the ocean from its greatest perils, so that, like commerce on land, it shall be undisturbed except by illegal robbery and theft. Such a proposition will operate equally for the advantage of all nations. On this account, and in the policy of peace, which our government has always cultivated, it has been already presented to foreign governments by the United States. You have not foreotten the important paper in which Mr. Marcy did this service, or the recent efforts of Mr. Seward in the same direction. In order to complete the efficacy of this proposition, and still further to banish beliligerent pretensions, contraband of war should be abolished, so that all ships may freely navigate the ocean without being exposed to any question as to the character of persons or things on board. The right of search which, on the occurrence of war, becomes an omnipresent tyranny, subjecting every neutral ship to the arbitrary invasion of every belligerent cruiser, would then disappear. It would drop, as the chains drop from an emanciputed siave, or rather it would only exist as an occasional agent, under solemn treaties, in the war wared by civilization against the slave trade; and then it would be proudly recognized as the chains drop from an emanciputed siave, or rather it would drop, as the

THE IRON CLAD, WAR STRANGE BILL After Mr. Summer had finished, Mr. Hale moved to take up the bill providing for twenty iron clad gunboats, dent for the Secretary of the Navy.

President for the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Hars spoke in favor of the amendment, and asked the Senators if they approved the course of the Secretary of the Navy? The Secretary of the Navy? The Secretary of the Navy is, no doubt, an honest man, but he made a mistake. He said he (Mr. Hale) always seemed unfortunate in attempts of this kind. If he attacked a small man then it was too small a business, and then if he wont up to the head of a department he was too high, and must not paralyze the public confidence. If the Senate pass the amendment he will mark the admonition that such things will not go untouched through the Senate. We are spending a milion and a half a day; not to put down the rebellion, but to keep along just about where we are.

Mr. Dixon, (rep.) of Pa., thought it strange if we cast censure on a man against whom there is no charge, and who was an honest man. He could show, instead of the money being lost, this proceeding had saved the government a great amount of money. He thought it was not a proper mode to reprimand an officer who was admitted to be honest and pure in intention, and it was gross injustice to the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Susukan, (rep.) of Ohio, spoke in favor of the ameniment. He said the facts could not be decided that Mr. Morgan, the brother-in-law of the Secretary of the Navy, had received nearly \$100,000, and such action could not be defended. He said that things of this kind did more to affect the credit of the government than anything clae, and the fenate cannot overlook such things. should we entrust this officer with the disbursament of a large amount of money when he had abused his trust?

Mr. Dourstis, (rep.) of Wish, said this was in fact a yote to censure, and it is not for the Senate to pass condemnation on exparit testimony taken by a committee of the other House. The action of the Secretary of the Navy is either a mintake or or a grown and the feater than the secretary of the Navy is either a mintake or or even the secretary of the Navy is either a mintake

with the Secretary of the Navy, and had he been asked

with the Secretary of the Navy, and had he been asked any explanation?

Mr. Surknan said that communication had been had with the committee of the other House, and one of the Navy Committee, a Senator, called on the President and it was understood that the facts were admitted.

Mr. Doolffire said he would go for making war on the thieves of the Treasury, but he was not prepared on exparie evidence to vote censure on the Secretary of the Navy. We had more things to contend with than secusion, and one was the eternal croaking and compilaning on the part of pretended friends of the government, sometimes without reason.

Mr. Wilkinson, (rep.) of Min., said it was a question whether the Secretary of the Navy was to be entrusted with a large amount of money. He was unwilling to do it after what had passed. He did not believe Secretary Welles an honest man, or in this emergency of the country he would not have permitted the Treasury to be robbed for the purpose of enriching family connections. He cared not who the man was or what position he occupied. He would lift up his hand against corruption and wrong, now and hereafter, though he had no hope that he should succeed and that it would be a vote condemning this robbery in high places; but that had nothing to do with his duty. He had a simple vote to record and the word condemnation to utter.

Mr. Doolffie, (rep.) of Wis., said he was informed that the Secretary of the Navy employed Mr. Morgan, in the first place, to break off fraudulent contracts and prevent imposition, and he understood that his employment saves \$400,000. It was not with the consent of the Secretary of the Navy that any money was taken from the Treasury. It was understood that these facts were in the report of the committee of the other House.

Mr. Halls said when he wanted advice he would call for it.

Mr. Wilson, by consent, introduced a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy for an explanation.

Mr. Halls said when he wanted advice he would call for it.

Mr. Wilson, by consent, introduced a re

mail facilities.

Messrs. Edwards, Roscoe Conkling and Pomeroy continued the debate. The last named offered a resolution to recommit the bill to the Post Office Committee, with instructions to report a new bill, embracing the following principles: t—Abolishing the transmission of all written and

First—Abblishing the transmission of all written and printed matter free of posinge, excepting that ordered to be printed by Congress; and Secondly—Such matter shall be stamped "Public Documents," and on being franked shall pass through the mails free.

Messrs. Wander, (Union) of Pa., and Kelloge, (rep.) of Ili., opposed the bill.

Mr. COLLAX replied to the objections urged against the pending measure.

Mr. HICKMAN, (rep.) of Pa., said the abolition of the franking privilege was a favorite with the seconsionists. If reforms were desired let gentlemen direct their attention to the millions of dollars squandered for ships, horses and provender, to the theft, in general, of which, every member has some knowledge, more or less.

Mr. Wander moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was decided in the negative—51, against 78, as follows:—

which was decided in the negative—51, against 78, as follows:

Yras—Aldrich, Allen, Bailey of Pa., Baxter, Biddle, Blair of Me., Cobb, Corway, Copen, Cox. Cristeid, Diven, Dunlap, Edwards, English, Gooch, Goodwin, Gurley, Hale, Hauchett, Hlekman, Hooper, Johnson, Kellogg of Illinois, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Leary, Lovejoy, Mallory, Marsten, Maynard, Menries Norris, Nugen, Olin, Pendieton, Robinson, Rollins of N. H., Rollins of Mo., Sherman, Seele of N. J., Vallandigham, Vandever, Wadsworth, Wallace, Washburne, White of Ind., White of Ohio, Woodruft, and Wright, Navs—Alley, Ancona, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Bailey of Masa, Baker, Beaman, Bingbam, Blair of Va., Blair of Penn., Blake, Browne of R. I., Buffliggton, Calvert, Campbell, Chamberlin, Colfax, F. A. Conking, Cravens, Davis, Daves, Duell, Dunn, Ellot, Fenton, Fessenden, Franchot, Frank, Granger, Grider, Harrison, Holman, Horton, McKnight, McPherson, May, Mitchell, Morrill of Vt., Nizon, Riddle, Saryant, Sedgwick, Sharks, Sloun, Steele of N. Y., Thomas of Mase, Thomas of Md., Trail, Trimble, Trowbridge, Unton, Van Horn, Van Volk, nburgh, Van Wyck, Verrve, Hibbard, Wilson, Window, Worcester, Adjourned.

The Indiana Democratic Convention.

INDIANAPOLDS, Jan. 9, 1862. The Democratic Convention convened here yesterday norning and was pretty largely attended, every county

in the State being represented but eight.

Thomas A. Hendricks, of Marion county, was appointed President. His remarks, on taking the chair, were severe gainst the republican party and the policy of the present

A test vote was taken on a proposition to make a plat

A test vote was taken on a proposition to make a platform and an adjournment without nominating candidates, which was lost by a vote of 72 to 421.

After a recess a platform and resolutions were reported and passed, under the operation of the previous question.

The resolutions set forth that the restoration to power of the democracy can alone preserve the Union, and endorse the principles heretofore put forth by the National Convention of the party. They declare that the present civil war has mainly resulted from the slavery agitation, and the consequent organization of a geographical party in the North, producing its counterpart in the South of secession, disunion and armed resistance to the government; condemning the course of the republicans in the last Congress for the rejection of all peace propositions; that peace and harmony would now reign had the party in power shown the same desire to settle our internal disputes that it recently exhibited to avoid a war with England; that the republicans have fully demonstrated their inability to conduct the government through the present difficulties, denouncing all violations of the constitution and usurpations of power; regarding the habeas corpus and the imprisonment of citizens of loval States as lagrant violations of the constitution; that the seizure of Mason and Sidell is either legal or illegal; if the former, notifier nation has been humiliated by their surrender under threat; if the latter, they should have been delivered up before their imprisonment. The resolutions compliment the merit and conduct of the indiana troops on every battle field where victory has perched on the national bonner, and send greetings to every democrat for their future achievements in coming contests.

Pending the motion to nominate candidates, the Convention adjourned till this morning.

The Convention met again this morning and made the following nominations:—

Servicery of State—Joseph Restive.

Attorney General—O. B. Hord.

Superinlendent of Public Instruction—Milton B. Hop-l

After which the Convention adjourned sine die.

NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL

The Treasury Controversy-Presentation to the Late Secretary of State-Rumor About the Committees—The Contest for Superintendent of Public Instruction— Broadway Concert Saloons—Col. Bell— Exchange of Prisoners—Relief of Ire-land—The Negro in Congress, &c.

ALBANY, Jan. 9, 1862. The Treasury controversy is still unsettled. Dorsheime and his officials have possession of the books and the Treasurer's office, while the new Treasurer occupies a desk in the Comptroller's office, and is conducting the business the best that he can under the circumstances The Comptroller will not recognise any of Dorsheimer's drafts, but countersigns those of Mr. Lewis. Mr. Dor. sheimer, at an early stage of the difficulty, notified the banks having the funds of the State on deposit not to recognise or pay the orders of Mr. Lewis; but the bank officers finding that the Comptroller only recognized the new official, they paid no attention to the notice of Mr. Dorsheimer, and pay all drafts presented, drawn by Mr. Lewis, countersigned by the Comptroller. The course that this affair has taken has led to a general suspicion in political circles here that there is some screw loose, or something wrong in the Treasurer's Department which Dorsheimer is anxious to have covered up before he evacuates; at any rate it will be the duty of Mr. Lewis, when he takes possession of the books, if he ever does, to give them a thorough overhanding. Mr. Dorsheimer presents that he has taken this course

of Mr. Lewis, when he takes possassion of the beoks, if he ever does, to give them a thorough overhauling. Mr. Doraheimer pretends that he has taken this course to protect his bondsmen, apparently not realizing the tact that the very course that he is pursuing is the one that will affect his securities more than any other. Should any judgment be obtained against the State for damages growing out of the interruption of business, his bondsmen will be the persons that will have to stand it. Summary proceedings were instituted against Mr. Dorsheimer this afternoon to compel him to deliver the papers and books of the state Treasurer to Mr. Lewis.

The case was argued before Judge Peckham to-night, John H. Reynold's appearing for Mr. Lewis, H. Hand and Lyman Tremaine for Mr. Dorsheimer. Judge Peckham reserves his decision.

The denuties and clerks under the late Secretary of State, D. R. Floyd Jones, have presented him with a magnificent silver pitcher, appropriately engraved, as a mark of esteem for him. It was forwarded to Mr. Jones, at his residence, at South Oyster Bay, Long Island, yesterday.

There are numerous rumors on foot in regard to the arrangement of the committees by the Speaker of the Assembly. One rumor, coming from what is considered by many a reliable source, places A. G. Rice, of Cattarangus, in the position of Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. According to all usage and courtery in the Legislature, that position belongs to Mr. Hulburd, of St. Lawrence, the strongest competitor of Mr. Raymond in the caucus for Speaker; but I notice that his friends do not feel sanguine of his appointment to that position. The names of Bush and McLeod, of New York, and Alvord, of Syracuse, are among those that Madam Rumor has placed at the head of the Committee on Citios and Villiages. Whether either one of those, or some one else, is placed there, no one at present can tell, for the simple reason that the Sceaker has not decided it himself.

The contest for Superintendent of Public Instruction is already

also the Bale Hay bill, both introduced by Senator Robertson introduced a bill to regulate the concert salcons of New York, and immediately afterwards the presentment of these salcons by the Grand Jury of New York was read.

Senator Willard introduced a resolution declaring it to be the duty of all governments to do all within their power to relieve the sufferings of those who have been taken prisoners while fighting the battles of their country, and calling upon the President to exchange as many prisoners as possible.

taken prisoners while fighting the battles of their country, and calling upon the President to exchange as many prisoners as possible.

About the same routine was gone through with in the Assembly. A large number of petitions were presented on all manner of subjects. Some thirty or forty bills were noticed, many of them relating to the city of New York, such as the regulation of the concert saloons, repeal of the Sunday laws, extending certain streets, repealing the law appointing inspectors of elections, and sundry others of similar nature. Mr. Kenny introduced a bill appropristing the sum of one hundred thousand dollars out of the State Treasury for the relief of the suffering people of Ireland.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Doyle (demonstrat) declaring that whilst the people were ready to support the administration in putting down the rebellion, yet they could not sanction, to the neglect of questions of vital importance, the present agitation by United States Senators on the subject of emancipating and arming the slaves. The resolution, giving rise to debate, was laid over.

The balance of the morning session was spent in deciding the question whether the lady spectators should occupy the North or the South gailery. A resolution was adopted adjuarning from Friday to Monday evening to give the Speaker an opportunity to make out his list of committees.

Royal Pheips appeared in his seat for the first time

committees.
Royal Phelps appeared in his seat for the first time this evening.
The Board of Regents of the University held their annual meeting to-day.

Hon. John V. L. Pruyn was elected Chancellor in the place of Garret Y. Lansing, deceased.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE. Senate.

share of the national tax. Among the bills noticed was one by Mr. BRADLEY to incorporate the New York Cab Company, and one to regu-late the sale of baled bay in New York city.

BILLS INTRODUCED. By Mr. Rosinson-A bill to regulate the concert saloons

BILLE INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ROBINSON—A bill to regulate the concert saloons in the city of New York, as follows:

Section I. It shall not be lawful to exhibit to the public in any building, garden, grounds, cos cert rooms or other room or place within the city of New York, any interiode, tragedy, comedy, opera, bailet, play, farce, negro ministrely, negro or other dancing, or any other entertainment of the stage, or any part or parts therein, or any equestrian circus or dramatic performance, or any performance of jugglers, acrobats or rope dancing until a license for such exhibition shall have been first had and obtained pursuant to an act entitled "An act to create a fund in aid of the Society for the Relief of Juvenile belinquents in the city of New York, and for other purposes," passed February 1, 1829.

Sec. 2. No license shall be granted for the exhibition of any act or performance mentioned in the first section of this act, when there is sold any wine, beer or strong or spirituous liquors to the audience when such exhibition or performances are given as mentioned in said first section of this act; or when they employ or permit or assent to the employment of any female to wait on or attend or furnish refreshments to the audience when there is any exhibition or performance given as mentioned in the first section of this act.

Sec. 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the pentional process of the punished provision of this act and convey any person or persons violating any provision of this act forthwith before the Recorder, or any of the police junities of said city and county of New York, there to be dealt with as the lew directs.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

By Mr. Truman—A bill for the extension of the Chenango Canal.

By Mr. TRUMAN-A bill for the extension of the Che

By Mr. Tomat-To authorize incorporated banks to purhase and hold United States stocks. Mr. Swire introduced a Health bill for New York, Kings and Richmond, which was the same that was

By Mr. Smirn-To authorize the Supervisors of Kings county to provide a tax for the support of the families of Mr. Assorr introduced a bill to provide for the paymen

of the interest of the canal awards. EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

By Mr. WILLARD-Concurrent resolutions requesting the President to provide for an exchange of prisoners of war,

as follows:-

President to provide for an exchange of prisoners of war, as follows:—

Whereas, The present rebellion has been attended by the captivity of many of our gailant officers and soldiers, while engaged in defending our institutions; and whereas, the government, from motives of public policy, have hitherto abstained from exercising the practice of exchange of prisoners, which usually prevails among nations engaged in public wars; and, whereas, the principles of humanity require all Christian nations to mitigate, as far as practicable, the evils incident to a state of hostility, whether originating in insurrection or war between separate nations; therefore,

Resolved, if the Assembly concur, That, should the President of the United States find it consistent with the public interests to inaugurate a general system of mutual exchange of prisoners with the persons in rebellion under the name of the Confederate States, it would meet with the approbation of this Legislature and the people of this State, and we caracestly hope that the Fresident, with his known sympathy for those that have been captured while imperilling their lives in the cause of their country, and his kind regard for their families and friends, will direct his earliest attention to the subject, and we condently trust that he will find the claims of humanity not inconsistent with the dictates of justice and humanity.

Ordered, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit to his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit to his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit to his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit to his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit to his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit to his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit to his Excellency the Governor be requested to the foregoing presmble and revolution.

MENDALET OF THE INSCRANK LAW.

MENDALET OF THE INSCRANK LAW.

accept process of law, and shall file with the department a copy of their charter and annual reports of the actual b siness and condition of their company.

ALBANY, Jan. 9, 1862.

By Mr. McMullas-To provide support for the families of volunteers by a State tax. By Mr. Smrs.—To amend the law relative to the ap cointment of inspectors of election and district canvas

By Mr. McCass-To regulate the sale of fruit in New

Mr. Comy gave notice of a bill to abolish the office of

BILLS INTRODUCED By Mr. KENNEY-To appropriate \$100,000 for the relie of suffering Ireland, and to make the Governor, Comp troller and Secretary of State a commission to expend th

troller and Secretary of State a commission to expend the fund.

By Mr. McLeon—To extend the streets between Fourteenth and Thirty-first streets, New York.

Mr. McLeon's bill extends the streets between the centre of West Fourteenth street and the southerly line of West Thirty-first street, to the bulkhead line, confirms all grants nerecolore rightfully and legally made by the city of lands under water between the points named, and extending to the westerly line of the Thirteenth avenue or the exterior bulkhead line, and extending them to the said bulk head line, and releases the title of the State in the land now or formerly under water within such kimits, to the city.

A. report of the State Military Board was presented.

Mr. Doyle, of Albany, offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That while the State of New York is in favor of sustaining the administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war, and has furnished more than her share of men and money for that purpose, she is also opposed to seeing United States Senators and representatives in Congress wasting precious time in advocating the abolition of slavery, the emancipation of the slaves, or any other unconstitutions.

precious time in advocating the abolition of savery, the emancipation of the slaves, or any other unconstitutional measure.

A dezen members rose to debate the resolution; but it was laid over.

Mr. Royal Phelps appeared and took the eath of office. The following appointments were announced:—

Assistant Postmaster—James W. Miller, of Columbia.

Doorkeepers—S. Rightmeyer, of Tioga: Dr. Shaver, of Delaware; Geo. H. Meyers, of Rensselaer; Henry James, of Livingston, and W. B. Young, of Orange.

Janitor—H. A. Rogers, of Broome.

Mr. Piers & offered a resolution of inquiry into the expenditu es of the State printing, &c. Laid over. The resolution was as follows:—

Reso ved, That the Comptroller be requested to explain to this House the discrepancy between the actual cost of the legislative printing for the past year, as referred to in his annual report, and the aggregate cost thereof as provided for in the contract.

Also, as to the nature, extent and virtue of the services rendered in the publication of the official canvass, the cost thereof, and any suggestions that may occur to him in the premises.

Also, as to the expense of printing, binding and circulating the report of the insurance Department, made to the House at its last session, and whether the same was degrayed by said department, or paid out of the common Treasury; and if the latter, whether the expense was embraced under the contract for legislative printing.

Mr. BANES announced the death of Mr. Vanderzee, of Alb. By, with the complimentary resolutions, when the House immediately adjourned.

Our Baltimore Correspondence.

Attitude of the Government Towards the Southern Privaleers—They are to be Regarded as Prisoners of War, and Exchanged—Explanation of General Jackson's Re-cent Movements near stancock and Martinshurg—Determination of the Rebe! Government to Prevent the Reconstruction of the Bultimore and Ohio Railroad—Important News Direct from Galveston, Tesas—The Town of Metamoras, on the Rio Grande, in the Occupancy of the English— An English Plot to Smuggle Cotton Out of Mexican Ports,

tion whatever, but whose relations with a member of the Cabinot give great weight to the statement, that there is ground for the belief that in a short time the government search of the city of New cortain arters, repealing district the postess in regard to the Southern per clearly and the control of the city of New cortain arters, repealing district the postess in regard to the Southern per clearly and the control of the city of New Cortain arters, repealing district the control of the city of New York, and the control of the city will define its position in regard to the Southern pri-vateors. It is well known that one member of the Cabi et desired the government some time ago to take the

The Troubles in Newsoundland. The Troubles in Newtoundland.
St. Johns, N. F., Jan. 9, 1862.
The parties at Carbonneau are kept down by the military. The town is in a state of siege. Business is suspended. There and at Harbor Grace both parties are largely reinforced. Hostilities will recommence the moment the troops are withdrawn. A magistrate was shot on Tuesday, but not dangerously. The whole trouble grew out of a quarrel between the Catholics and Protestants.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE .- "Our American Cousin" wa revived at this house last night with unqualified success Mr. Levick sustained the character of Lord Dundreary nowell as any one but an Englishman could be expected to and, although a slight uncertainty in drawl and galt was noticeable, this, to an audience not over critical, could ent acting of the part. Mr. John T. Raymond, as Asa Trenchard, carried out the idea of the live Yankee with rough, ingenuous, unsophisticated vigor and nicety of touch, which elicited marked approbation, while the acttog of Mr. Marlowe, as Edward Trenchard, was not less admirable. Mr. J. H. Stoddart, as Abel Murcot, was appropriate. The piece was enthusiastically received by

Nimo's Garden.—Shakspere's tragedy of "Hamlet," which was produced at this theatre on Wednesday last to a crowded and fashionable hours, will be repeated this ovening. Mr. Jarrett's dramatic combinations have so far been very successful.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MURIC.-Mr. William M. Fleming commences a short season of dramatic performances at this cetablishment on Monday next. He has secured the services of Mrs. John Wood and a number of other well

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

fternoon, and is to sail this evening for Port Royal.

Judge Marvin, of the Admiralty Court at Key West,

oes out as a passenger in her.

The French steamer Catinat arrived in the Roads from

The rebel batteries at Crancy Island have been pracising all day. oat Phoenix has sailed for Port Royal, with

the mails. Her small size and light draught will make her

The Rancocas has sailed for Hatteras.

No papers have been received from the South to-day.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE

dium of Obtaining News from All Parts of the Universe— Cold Weather on the 5th and 6th inst.—Suffering in Con sequence by the Troops-How do the Rebel Sentries Stand the Fruit — Attempted Descrition of Three Mem—Apprehen. sion of One of Them—Activity of Provost Marshal Davi, and Assistant Devoll, and Harbor Master Millward— Notice to the Public in Regard to Letters for Soldiers, and

Hove to Address Them, &c., &c,
Since the arrival of the released Union prisoners on
Friday night last, there has been a perfect lull in everything appertaining to the operations of this department. The gallant dash into Bethel by the detachment of the Cleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, in command of Lieutenant Colonel S. P. Spear, accompanied by Majors Baron Vege-ack and E. B. Carling, of General Wool's staff, under disack and E. B. Carling, or deneral woors star, under direction of Acting Brigadier General Max Weber, even did not supersede the joyous excitement caused by the arrival of our poor, ill-treated prisoners from the flithy dungeon of the heartless rebels. The usual monotony of camp life is again upon us, especially between Sunday and Tuesday, and inasmuch as in that lapse of time no newspapers are received here.

The arrival of the New York Herald this morning wa

nailed with great delight, inasmuch as that is depended cesh's journals appearing in yesterday's Heralb were read with great interest, inasmuch as the reprint of those papers is the only news received here from rebeldom. Whatever newspapers are received here are immediately forwarded East, and in a great many cases are never opened, espe-

East, and in a great many cases are never opened, especially when the flag of truce, by which we are placed in possession of Norfolk, Richmond and other Southern journats, arrives here late at night.

Sunday, the 5th inst., was the coldest day we have had at Old Point since its apportionment as the Department of Virginia. On Monday a thick coat of ice covered the ground; but towards noon the rays of the sun melted the frost, turning the immense amount of dust previously covering the road into a vast heap of liquid mud. The sentinels and pickets suffered intensely; but what must have been the agony of the rebed sentries and pickets, who are not as well provided with clothing as impervious to attacks from Jack Frost as our troops, may be better imagined than described.

On Sunday night, at about eight o'clock, Captain Millward, Harbor Master, was informed that three men belonging to the Fourth artillery had described and were somewhere about the harbor. Strict search was made by the harbor crew among the spare boats lying about the wharves, and the sentries posted on the water fronts instructed not to allow a boat to leave the docks under any consideration. It was also found that a cance had been stolen, and it appeared clear to the minds of all that by this means the would-be deserters had managed to escape.

Frovest Marshal Davis and Captain Millward embarked

this means the would-be deserters had managed to escape.

Provest Marshal Davis and Captain Millward embarked on board of the steamting Adriatic and scoured the harbor, while other boats, manned by the harbor crew, one of them in charge of Assistant Harbor Master Jas. Randall, went in different directions. The Adriatic steamed about, visiting the different picket boats; and of all of these the gimboat Roscue, Captain Haines, was the most wide awake in halling her while passing. I do not wish to timp git the vigilance of the United States gunboats doing picket duty in the Roads; but a little more watchfulness on their part would do no harm. However, in commenting on the picket boats, I am digressing from my story of the attempted desertion of the three artillerists.

The Provost Marshal, Harbor Master and barbor crew

which our troops have picketed; and as these islands are about midway across the Potomac, the presumption is natural that the ice between them and the Virginia shore is also strong enough to support the passage of infantry. To-day is very cold, and it is probable that the ice will be so thick to-night as to afford a perfectly secure highway between Maryland and Virginia. Even as it is there s every reason to believe that we will have visits from scouting parties of the enemy over the river to this sides and that the compliments will be politely returned. In this case there will be lively times among the troops here; for they pant for their prey and are "eager for the and the roads are so slippery as to render travelling ex-ceedingly difficult and dangerous. Several accidents have already befallen mounted men in consequence, but nothing of any serious nature has yet happened in this

way.

The news from Hancock and up the river seems to be the prolude to the opening of the winter campaign, and it would not be a great matter of surprise if the present snow which covers the ground would not disappear till it is considerably tinged with red. The interest in the news from up the river has been very intense at this point since the rumor of the advance of Jackson to the railroad near Hancock was first announced. The audacity of his summons to General Lander has been the subject of much ridicule, and the manner in which he was foiled in the accomplishment of anything serious, after having mede so formidable a demonstration, is a source of congratulation. No doubt now exists that his force was at least 15,000 men, with from fifteen to twenty pieces of cannen of various calibre. All the leading facts of the movement made by the rebels in the vicinity of Hancock have, however, been already communicated to you by telegraph. Some military men believe that the object of the rebels was to maintain the esprid du corps of their army by making some show of active operations, as there is a good deal of despondency among the rebel troops, which even the despotism of Jet. Davis finds it impossible wholly to conceal. Others believe that their most probable design was to wonean our forces down the river by distracting their attention, and thereby delay the winter campaign, which they well know is soon to sweep like an avalanche against their "sacred soil." A few believe their whole The news from Hancock and up the river seems to be

intention to have been the destruction of the railroad and the breaking up of our communications, together with inconveniencing us by cutting off our supply of coal from Cumberland. It is most likely that they had considered all these chances and schemes more or less, and that in the aggregate they induced them to writhe their rattlesnake army.

The refugees who constantly arrive here tell some doleful tales of the suffering caused to the enemy by the frost and anow. As there is nothing beyond the fact that they do suffer intensely from cold, so that there are from six to twelve funerals a day at Leesburg, out of 5,000 men, I will add nothing further on this subject.

The negroes sometimes, in their efforts to escape from slavery, wade through the tey river to the islands in it, and, crossing these to the margin of the water near the Maryland shore, wave white handkerchiefs incessantly lill they are brought within our lines. As they generally manage to run the gauntiet of the rebel pickets at night, they sometimes reman many hours on the islands before they are noticed, and suffer intensely from cold, hunger and terror. Hope alone sustains them. These are pictures of affairs on the Potomac at the present time.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI

THE GREAT EXPEDITION TO NEW ORLEANS. VIA NASHVILLE.

A special despatch from Cairo to the Democrat says that 25,000 troops are now on their way there from different points, and as soon as they arrive, a column from 60,000 to 75,000 strong will march from thence to Paducah under Gen. Grant. The destination of this force is said to be Nashville, whence, if a junction can be made with Gen-Buell's command, the entire army will proceed to New Orleans. This movement will undoubtedly occur within the next six days.

IMPORTANT ORDER RESPECTING NEWS-

St. Louis, Jan. 9, 1862. The Provost Marshal General has issued an order rejuiring all publishers of newspapers in the State of Misourl, St. Louis city papers excepted, to furnish him a copy of each issue for inspection, and failure with which order will render the paper liable to suppression. Great excitement occurred in the Chamber of Commerce

this afternoon, on the occasion of the election of officers, which resulted in the disruption of the Chamber by the withdrawal of the Union members, who subsequently es-tablished a Union Chamber of Commerce, which will be immediately carried out. The trouble occurred in consequence of the secession members refusing by their votes to admit a number of Union applicants for membership.

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

DEPARTURE OF THE EXPEDITIONARY CORPS FROM ANNAPOLIS.

Annarolis, Md., Jan. 9, 1862.

About half of General Burnside's expedition had sailed for Hampton Roads at nine o'clock this morning. At three o'clock the others had steam up, ready to depart.

The Rebel Loss in the Huntersville Fight. CINCINNATI, Jan. 9, 1862

The number of rebels killed at the Huntersville fight-was incorrectedly telegraphed. It should be eight killed instead of eighty. MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

SECOND REGIMENT, NEW YORK STATE MILITIA. Lieutenant Worrall, of this regiment, will send out a

squad of recruits on Saturday (to-morrow) to the regi. ment, now at Poolesville, Md. Those who wish to join this regiment must apply at once. Recruits will be fully uniformed before leaving the city. Headquarters on East Seventh street, near Third avenue. SEVENTY-NINTH HIGHLANDERS. The promotion of Lieutenant Colonel Addison Farns-worth, late of the Thirty-eighth, to the command of this

worth, late of the inity-eighth, to the command of this regiment meets the approbation of all those who know the worth and services of this gallant officer. For the information of those who intend to join the regiment immediately we would state that Colonel F., accompanied by a number of recruits and several old members, will sail in the Baltic on Saturday for Port Royal, S. C. All are ordered to report at the headquarters, Mercer House.

Desputches for Europe. HALIFAX, Jan. 9, 1862. The Cunard steamship Persia will leave here early on Friday morning, and will call at Cape Race for despatches on Saturday afternoon. They can be sent through the agency of George Hoker, 145 Broadway, N. Y.

Scizure of the Brig A. B. Cook.

Borron, Jan. 9, 1862.

The brig A. B. Cook, Captain Perkins, now at Holmes'
Hole, is in charge of the United States authorities on the
allegation of supplying cual to the privateer Samtor in
the Harbor of St. Thomas. The brig sailed from Elizabethport, New Jersey.

Safety of the British Steamer Parana.

Halpax, Jan. 9, 1862.

The steam-hip Parana, which has been falsely reported lost, was at Sydney to-day. She will be here to-morrow. The steamship Crepatra arrived here to-day from Eagland, with troops on board. She brings no later dates.

More Troops for Canada.

EAST-CRT, Me., Jan. 9, 1862

Sterling Exchange in Toronto Tononto, Jan. 9, 1862.
Sterling exchange here was reduced to day to 111-31/2
per cent lower than the New York rate.

HAMLTON, C. W., Jan. 9, 1862.

At an adjourned meeting of the Great Western Railroad shareholders, held here to-day, the oid Board of Directors were all re-elected by a large majority—a most aignal defeat of the opposition.

Arrival of the Crew of the Bark Samuel Killan at Halifax.

Haupax Jan. 9, 1862.

The steamer Merlin, from Bermuda, has arrived, and brings the crew of the bark Samuel Killan, from New York for England, which was lost.

Supreme Court-General Term.

Hon. Judges Ingraham, Sutherland and Barnard presiding.

JAN. 8.—The People w. Sarah Williams—This defendant, a young female thief, was tried in the Sessions for the offence created by special statute, of larceny from the offence created by special statute, of larceny from the person in picking the pocket of a lady in a Broadway stage. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to the State prison. The Recorder denied a motion for a new trial, and the case came to this court for review on appeal by the prisoner's counsel, Heury L. Clinton.

Ingraham, Justise—Even conceding the act to be a local act, the section under which the defendant was convicted is not unconstitutional. The title of the act is, "An act in relation to the Police Courts in the city of New York." This section (thirty three) authorizes the punishment of offenders of a particular class in the city of New York. It applies solely to the powers of the court in this city, and is included under the words and in the title. It enlarges the powers of the court in this city, and dees not apply to any other court, nor does it give any other authority which can be exercised by any other courts than those in the city of New York. The decision of the General Term of the Third district applied to a section which extended throughout the State in its operation. The objection, that this section is in conflict with the general provisions of law defining petit larceny, is also unavailing. It is not intended to repeal that statute, but this section creates a new punishment, different from that to be inflicted in cases of petit larceny where the property is taken from the person. So far as it requires modification it is modified by this statute. I do not think an act which applies to all the people of the State in its operation, is a private or local act. It is a public act, applicable to all the recople of this State, and not within the provisions of that article of the constitution. As the General Term of the third district have expressed another opinion, I refrain from examining the question further obscause I do not consider it material to the decision of the case, for the reason before stated. The judgment must be affirmed. person in picking the pocket of a lady in a Broadway

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

ч	Names.	Leaves	Date.	- For
п	John Bell	Glasgow		21. New Yor
4	Canada	Liverpool		28 Bosto
п	Hammonia	Southampton		28 New Yor
	Saxonia	Southampton	Jan	1. New Yor
п	North American.	Liverprota	Jan	2 Portlan
βH	Africa	Liverpool	JRB	4New Yor
П	Bayarin	Southampton	Jan	15 New Yor
a		FOR EUROPE.		December 1
а	-	New York	Jan	11 Liverpoo
л	Etna	Portland	Jan	11 Liverpoo
я	Norwegian	New York	Jan	11 Hambur
ш	Borussia	New York	Jan	15 Liverpot
ш	Asin.	Portland	Jan	18 Liverpoo
g) i	Bohemian	New York		18 Breme
	Bremen	New York		18 Londo
Ш	Hammonta	New York	Jan	21 Glasgor
	John Bell	Boston	Jan	22 Liverpoo

MISCELLANEOUS.

PACTS WORTH KNOWING—THAT DR. TOBIAS' VE netian Liniment cures instantaneously Chronic Rheu, matism. Headache, Toothache, Croup, Sove Throasy, Collegad pains of all kinds. The above is a candid statement of what Tobias' Venetian Liniment will do, and any person, after purchasing a bottle, and finding no relief therefrom will have their money returned by the agent. Sold by at

MASSACRE OF PRISONERS
AT THE OLD TOBACCO
WAREHOUSE IN RICHMOND, VA For particulars see NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.